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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE



*CONSUMPTIVES'*  
*HOSPITAL*  
*DEPARTMENT*

OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JANUARY 31, 1910





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CITY OF BOSTON  
PRINTING DEPARTMENT  
1910

CITY OF BOSTON.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Office, 926 TREMONT BUILDING.

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

EDWARD F. MCSWEENEY, <i>Chairman</i> ,	term expires	April 30, 1911.
MRS. J. J. O'CALLAGHAN,	"	" 1915.
DR. JAMES J. MINOT,	"	" 1915.
ISABEL F. HYAMS,	"	" 1914.
DR. JOHN F. O'BRIEN,	"	" 1913.
CHANDLER HOVEY,	"	" 1913.
HERBERT F. PRICE, <i>Secretary</i> ,	"	" 1912.

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*Superintendent.*

SIMON F. COX, M. D.

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VISITING MEDICAL STAFF.

*Chief of Staff.*

EDWIN A. LOCKE, M. D.

---

*First Assistant.*

TIMOTHY J. MURPHY, M. D.

---

*Pathologist.*

WILLIAM T. COUNCILMAN, M. D.



# OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

13 Burroughs Place.

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## SUPERINTENDENT.

SIMON F. COX, M. D.

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## VISITING MEDICAL STAFF.

### *Chief of Staff.*

EDWIN A. LOCKE, M. D.

---

### *First Assistant.*

TIMOTHY J. MURPHY, M. D.

---

### *Second Assistant, Director of Out-Patient Clinic.*

CLEAVELAND FLOYD, M. D.

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### *Assistant Physicians.*

BRADFORD KENT, M. D.

HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M. D.

LOUIS MENDELSON, M. D.

HORACE K. BOUTWELL, M. D.

ALBERT EHRENFRIED, M. D.

WALTER C. BAILEY, M. D.

WILLISTON W. BARKER, M. D.

MICHAEL J. CRONIN, M. D.

ANDREW F. DOWNING, M. D.

NATHANIEL K. WOOD, M. D.

### *Laryngological Assistants.*

JOHN T. SULLIVAN, M. D.

CHARLES E. SHAY, M. D.

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### *Superintendent of Nurses.*

ELISABETH P. UPJOHN.

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### *Assistant Physician, Mattapan.*

DAVID TOWNSEND, M. D.

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### *Internes.*

WILLIAM A. NOONAN.

RAYMOND W. BLISS.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, AND REPEALING CHAPTER 6 OF THE ORDINANCES OF 1903, AND AMENDING SECTION 1 OF CHAPTER 2 OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF 1898.

*Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Consumptives' Hospital Department shall be under the charge of a board of seven trustees; who shall be legal residents of Boston, and at least two of whom shall always be women, to be appointed by the mayor. During the current year one of said trustees shall be appointed for the term of five years, two for the term of four years, one for the term of three years, two for the term of two years, and one for the term of one year, beginning with the first day of May in the year 1906, and hereafter in the year in which any term or terms shall expire, a trustee or trustees shall be appointed for the term of five years, beginning with the first day of May in the year of appointment. Any vacancy occurring among said trustees shall be filled by appointment of a trustee as aforesaid for the remainder of the term. Said trustees shall serve without compensation, but all expenses reasonably incurred by them in the performance of their duty shall be paid, if approved by a recorded vote of the board of trustees. They shall organize the first day of May in each year, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the choice of a chairman, who shall be one of their number, and of a secretary, who may, or may not, at their discretion, be one of their number. No trustee, nor any person in the employ of said trustees, shall be interested in a private capacity, directly or indirectly, in any contract or agreement for labor or for articles furnished for said department. Said trustees shall have charge of the expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be raised by a loan heretofore authorized, and shall have authority to purchase land suitable for such a hospital.

The said trustees shall have authority to erect upon said land and to furnish in a suitable manner a building or buildings suitable for a consumptives' hospital, the total expenditure for such purposes not to exceed the amount of said loan. They shall, after the erection and furnishing of said building or buildings, have charge of the same and the care and maintenance

thereof, shall purchase all food and other supplies needed therefor, shall make all needful improvements to the lands and grounds connected with said hospital, shall have charge of all real estate held for purposes connected with said hospital, and pay, or cause to be paid, to the city collector any income thereof.

SECT. 2. Said trustees shall admit to said consumptives' hospital only persons who have been inhabitants of Boston for at least two years preceding the date of their application for admission to said hospital, preference to be given to those persons having a legal settlement in Boston. The trustees shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations for the carrying on of said hospital and for the admission of patients. The charges for the support of such inmates of said hospital as are of sufficient ability to pay for the same, or have persons or kindred bound by law to maintain them, shall be paid by such inmates, persons or kindred at a rate to be determined by the trustees of said hospital, and all amounts so received shall be paid to the city collector.

SECT. 3. Said trustees shall, in their annual report, include a statement of the conditions of the hospital, the number of its inmates, the admissions thereto and the discharges therefrom, and the deaths therein during the year.

SECT. 4. Chapter 2 of the Revised Ordinances of 1898 is amended in section 1 by inserting after the words "Bath Trustees" the words "Consumptives' Hospital Trustees."

SECT. 5. Chapter 6 of the Ordinances of 1903 is hereby repealed.

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#### CHAPTER 189 OF THE ACTS OF 1906.

##### AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. The trustees of the new hospital for consumptives in the city of Boston, pending the erection of said hospital, are hereby authorized to hire not more than one hundred beds in private hospitals, and to pay not more than five dollars a week each for the same, for the use of needy tuberculosis patients who are residents of the said city.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

*[Approved March 24, 1906.]*



## CHAPTER 248 OF THE ACTS OF 1907.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE HIRING OF BEDS IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and eighty nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out the word "five" in the fifth line, and inserting in place thereof the word "eight," so as to read as follows:—*Section 1.* The trustees of the new hospital for consumptives in the city of Boston, pending the erection of said hospital, are hereby authorized to hire not more than one hundred beds in private hospitals, and to pay not more than eight dollars a week each for the same, for the use of needy tuberculous patients who are residents of the said city.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved March 28, 1907.]

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## CHAPTER 225 OF THE ACTS OF 1908.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES IN THE CITY OF BOSTON TO HIRE BEDS IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. The trustees of the new hospital for consumptives in the city of Boston are hereby authorized to hire beds in private hospitals for the use of needy tuberculous patients who are residents of said city, until the said new hospital is completed; but the said beds shall not exceed one hundred in number, and the price paid therefor shall not exceed eight dollars a week for each bed.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Approved March 14, 1908.]

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## ORDINANCES OF 1909, CHAPTER 4, CONCERNING ADMISSION TO THE CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL.

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER FOUR OF THE ORDINANCES OF 1906 CONCERNING CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL.

*Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:*

Section two of chapter four of the ordinances of nineteen hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out in the



second, third, fourth and fifth lines thereof the words "have been inhabitants of Boston for at least two years preceding the date of their application for admission to said hospital, preference to be given to those persons having a legal settlement in Boston," and inserting in place thereof the words "are *bona fide* residents of Boston at the time of application for admission to the said hospital."

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## CHAPTER 76.

### RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR AN INVESTIGATION AND REPORT UPON A SYSTEM OF CARING FOR TUBERCULAR PATIENTS BY STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Resolved, That a commission consisting of the chairman of the state board of health and six others to be appointed by the governor, two each from the state board of health, the state board of charity, and the state commission on consumptive hospitals, is hereby instructed to investigate the means and methods now employed by the state and by local communities in caring for tubercular patients in hospitals, sanatoriums, and dispensaries, and, if it be found advisable, to report a plan which by correlating the said means and methods will prevent duplication and waste of effort. Said commission shall investigate and report particularly as to the relationship between this state and its municipalities in the care of tubercular patients, both in respect to the classes of cases cared for and to the apportionment of the financial burden caused thereby;

As to the proper use, so far as the care of tuberculosis is concerned, of the state institutions at Rutland, North Reading, Lakeville, Westfield, and Tewksbury;

As to the relation which such state institutions should bear to hospitals for tubercular patients maintained by cities and towns;

As to the power of the state board of health to require cities and towns to establish such hospitals;

As to the advisability of modifying or repealing the settlement laws so far as the same apply to diseases dangerous to the public health;

As to the advisability of supplying tubercular patients with food at their homes, and the best means of so doing, if to do so be deemed advisable;

As to the advisability of establishing dispensaries for the discovery, supervision, and treatment of cases of tuberculosis by the agency of local boards of health.

The members of said commission shall serve without pay, but they may incur such expense for assistance or otherwise as may be allowed by the governor and council. They shall give public hearings and make a report of their findings and recommendations to the governor on or before the first day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. The report shall be printed by the commonwealth, and during the month of December, nineteen hundred and ten, a copy shall be mailed to each person elected to the general court for the year nineteen hundred and eleven. The total expense to be incurred under the provisions of this resolve shall not exceed two thousand dollars. (Pending in Legislature.)

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AN ACT RELATIVE TO HIRING BEDS FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. Chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight is hereby amended by striking out the words "said new hospital is completed," in the first line, and inserting in place thereof the words: first day of July, nineteen hundred and sixteen,—so as to read as follows: *Section 1.* The trustees of the new hospital for consumptives in the city of Boston are hereby authorized to hire beds in private hospitals for the use of needy tuberculous patients who are residents of said city, until the first day of July, nineteen hundred and sixteen; but the said beds shall not exceed one hundred in number, and the price paid therefor shall not exceed eight dollars a week for each bed.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE YEAR 1909-10.

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BOSTON, February 7, 1910.

HON. JOHN F. FITZGERALD,  
*Mayor of the City of Boston:*

SIR,—The report of the Consumptives' Hospital Department for the year ending January 31, 1910, is respectfully submitted herewith.

As provided by law, the Board of Trustees met on May 14, 1909, and organized for the year by the election of Edward F. McSweeney, chairman, and Herbert F. Price, secretary.

The men's open-air cottage ward, for which contract had been let last year, was completed and open for patients April 1, 1909, and sixty-two patients have been admitted. The capacity of this building is twenty-four.

The first ward building was opened October 26, 1909. Up to the close of the year 104 patients have been admitted. Of these, thirty have died. The advanced stages of the disease of these patients shows clearly the province of this ward building, and demonstrates



the necessity of a building sufficiently equipped to cope with this type of patient. The trustees have felt from the first that the advanced and dying consumptive should have just as good care as the patient dying from some acute disease. To this end a fully equipped hospital, easy of administration and attractive and comfortable to the patient, was built. The experience since opening fully justifies the building in every way. The short time since its opening prevents any fair estimate of per capita cost, and until it has run a sufficient time no cost should be computed.

The Day Camp has shown a fall in attendance since the State Sanatoria opened; 683 patients were admitted during the year, 109 were registered at the first of the year, and 119 at the close of the year.

The Day Camp as an educational institution, open all the year, has proved of much real benefit. When we consider the advanced stages of the disease, the results of treatment are very gratifying.

The Out-Patient Department treated 2,656 new patients during the year, 8,074 old cases returned to the clinic, making a total of 10,703 treatments given during the year. Plans are under way with the owners of 13 Burroughs place whereby larger quarters may be had by the means of additions to the present house.

The Franklin Park school for tuberculous children was opened at Franklin Park Refectory Building on October 12, 1909. This hospital school is maintained in conjunction with the School Department of the city, and is for the out-of-door care of tuberculous children. It is the intention of the department to run a ten months' experiment and on the results of the experiment to shape future policy.

Because this school was opened so late in the year, but little can be said of the result of this work. It has been shown, however, that a child attending this school, properly clothed for out-of-door life, not only shows no ill effects, but considerable benefit is evidenced in gen-

eral improvement in health, gain in weight and ability to attend studies without fatigue.

That this is due to the out-of-door life, supplemented by good food and regularity with measured exercise, rest and study, is certain. The value to the sickly child of being placed under the joint care of the physician, nurse and teacher has been amply demonstrated.

Open-air rooms in the several schools throughout the city would benefit many of the underfed children who are below par but have no definite form of tuberculosis. No one definitely knows the exact physical condition of the school children in the city based on physical examination, and any estimate made to-day can be based on the unsatisfactory data furnished by the mortality records and the results of generally superficial examinations made during the routine supervision of the children by the school physicians, together with the results of the work on children treated at our Out-Patient Department.

The segregation of the dying consumptive is the first and pressing problem. After this comes the care of the child. The way to eliminate it in the coming generation is to cure it before it begins, and no proper attempt to solve this problem can be started until the exact physical condition of all the school children in Boston is accurately ascertained.

Contracts have been let for the erection of a second ward building, similar in many respects to the first but differing in the subdivision of wards into small wards of three, four and five beds and the installation of several single rooms. Work has now progressed on the building, and it is hoped to open early in the fall.

Plans are also under way for a second cottage ward, and contract will be let just as soon as plans are ready.

Plans for a domestic building, to include stores, kitchens, bakery, dining rooms and sleeping quarters for employees, together with small office quarters, are under way. The sum appropriated for this building,



\$100,000, has rendered the problem extremely difficult, and the architects, under the direction of the building committee of the trustees, are making every effort to make the building come under the amount appropriated. This lack of money has forced the architects to adopt a form of construction which is not fireproof, and may mean a reduction in the size of the building.

The policy of hiring beds as provided by law is but a temporary measure and will be abandoned when the hospital is completed. A bill to limit this privilege of hiring beds in private hospitals to the year 1916 is now before the Legislature. It is the hope of the trustees to have sufficient beds at Mattapan before this time.

The whole problem of relations between state and city in the care of tuberculosis is pending before the Legislature in a bill for the appointment of a commission to study and report.

In view of the fact that this bill is unopposed, and that all persons engaged in tuberculosis work favor the appointment of such a commission, in all probability this bill will pass the Legislature. Pending the findings of this commission, the trustees feel that no further appropriation for new construction need be requested.

EDWARD F. MCSWEENEY.

MARGARET G. O'CALLAGHAN.

JAMES J. MINOT.

ISABEL F. HYAMS.

CHANDLER HOVEY.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN.

HERBERT F. PRICE.



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

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BOSTON, January 31, 1910.

*To the Trustees of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital:*

The medical report for the year ending January 31, 1910, is respectfully submitted herewith.

The work of the past year is the beginning of the complete development of the work as outlined and discussed in the two preceding reports and offers no occasion for an extended report. The interrelation and unity of the various lines of medical activity have become more and more evident, and in consequence the work has become increasingly systematized and effective.

Throughout the year the supervision of the clinical work has been divided equally between Dr. Murphy and myself, and I take pleasure in commending his faithful service to your board.

## A. HOSPITAL, MATTAPAN.

The expansion of the medical work in this department, in consequence of the opening of the first cottage ward and the first pavilion of the hospital, has naturally necessitated a corresponding development in the plan of medical service. Under the immediate direction of Dr. Townsend, the resident physician, these plans for the medical service have been carried out most efficiently. Two resident internes have divided the work in the hospital, and have had the entire charge of the patients there, being supervised by the resident physician. Much of the routine examination and treatment of the patients in the Day Camp and Cottage Ward has also been assigned to them. The appointment of Dr. R. H. Houghton, who was so long associated with the work of the Day Camp, terminated with the opening of the new

hospital, and we were deprived of the services of a very efficient and faithful associate. Dr. Murphy and myself have made regular visits to the hospital, and have thus had general charge of the services. Drs. Sullivan and Shay have regularly visited the institution two mornings each week to attend to the laryngological cases.

The pathological work has added greatly to the interest and value of the clinical work and promises to develop within the next year into a branch of very great importance.

1. *The Main Hospital.*—From the opening of the first pavilion, October 26, 1909, to the end of the fiscal year, January 31, 1910, 104 patients were admitted, 49 males and 55 females. The numbers remaining January 31, 1910, were 27 males and 27 females, or a total of 54. Of the total 104 admitted during the above period, 101 were classed as Stage III., one as Stage II., one as Stage I., and one as nontuberculous.

The type of case is thus seen to have been in keeping with the purpose of the hospital, namely, to make it a place for the segregation and care of the consumptive in the most advanced stages. As a rule, the patients have been strictly bed cases, though in a few instances, as is so characteristic of tuberculosis, they have been able to be on the veranda or about the ward almost to the end.

The very slow rotation of cases, in comparison with acute hospitals, is obviously due, first, to the characteristic slow progress of the disease, and, second, to the constant efforts which have been made to detain every case until death.

The following table shows the disposition of the fifty who were discharged previous to February 1, 1910:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dead.....	19	11	30
Home.....	1	14	15
Cottage Ward.....	2	—	2
Insane Hospital.....	—	2	2
Boston Lying-In Hospital.....	—	1	1
Totals.....	22	28	50



It should be noted that the dead comprise 60 per cent of those discharged, and nearly 29 per cent of all those admitted. In many instances the fifteen patients discharged to their homes were in a dying condition, but it is significant that it is becoming less and less difficult to induce the dying to remain. Both the patient and their friends appear to be more reconciled to the idea that the hospital is the best place for this type of consumptive.

The sources of the 104 patients were as follows:

Seventeen were sent from the Day Camp, 6 from the Cottage Ward, 65 from their homes (chiefly by the Out-Patient Department) and 16 from other hospitals. The rather large number from the Day Camp is explained by the fact that previous to October 26, 1909, a not inconsiderable number of very advanced consumptives were constantly in attendance there because of the absence of any adequate hospital accommodations for them in the city. When possible for the patient to travel to the camp without undue fatigue it has seemed far wiser to have them in this institution for the day than in their homes. The six admitted from the Cottage Ward were all cases which had progressed so unfavorably that they were no longer able to be up and about during the day.

Even this short period since the opening of the hospital has been sufficient to demonstrate to my entire satisfaction the necessity for this permanent and fully equipped type of hospital. It has been exceptionally easy of administration, and so arranged as to afford every possible comfort to the patients. Our experience thus far proves what was previously generally conceded, namely, that exactly the same complete equipment is necessary in a hospital for dying consumptives as for the acute maladies of a general hospital.

2. *The Cottage Ward* for men was opened April 1, 1909, and to January 31, 1910, 62 patients were admitted, of whom 23 remained on the latter date. Notwithstanding the fact that none but ambulatory cases have been admitted, all but three were in the third stage of



the disease. The treatment of such advanced cases in the lean-to type of ward in this climate has been an interesting experiment and has given surprisingly satisfactory results. No hardships have been evident during the winter, and almost without exception the patients have entered into the spirit of the open-air treatment enthusiastically. The entire front of the ward has been kept open constantly winter and summer except for one-half hour twice daily. At 7 a. m. during cold weather the wards are closed and the steam turned on in order that the temperature may be sufficiently raised to allow the patients to pass from the locker rooms to their beds in comfort. The same precaution is taken at bedtime.

The twelve patients in the west wing of the ward, not satisfied with having the front of the ward open, have even during the coldest weather, except in the case of severe storm, slept with their beds on the open veranda. The experience so far gives the fullest assurance that all but the strictly bed patients can be treated successfully in this type of ward. Under the supervision of a nurse the entire work of the ward has been done by the patients. The great saving in expense, both of construction and maintenance, in this type of ward as compared with the usual hospital ward is evident.

Considering the advanced stage of the disease in practically all cases the results of treatment have been surprising indeed. The gains in weight have in many instances been especially striking, the greatest being sixty pounds.

Thirty-nine patients were discharged from April 1, 1909, to January 31, 1910. Of this number 13 were discharged as improved, 6 returning to work, 6 to their homes or to the country and 1 to Rutland. Several of those remaining in the Cottage Ward January 31 are planning to take up some work early in the spring. Of the 25 discharged unimproved, 14 were transferred

to the main hospital as too ill to remain as ambulatory cases.

The length of stay is given in the following table:

Number of Weeks.	Number of Patients.	Number of Weeks.	Number of Patients.
Less than 1 week . . . . .	1	17 weeks . . . . .	1
1 week . . . . .	3	19 " . . . . .	1
2 weeks . . . . .	3	20 " . . . . .	3
3 " . . . . .	2	21 " . . . . .	4
4 " . . . . .	2	22 " . . . . .	3
5 " . . . . .	5	23 " . . . . .	2
6 " . . . . .	1	24 " . . . . .	1
7 " . . . . .	2	27 " . . . . .	1
8 " . . . . .	2	28 " . . . . .	1
9 " . . . . .	2	30 " . . . . .	1
10 " . . . . .	2	36 " . . . . .	1
11 " . . . . .	2	40 " . . . . .	1
12 " . . . . .	3	41 " . . . . .	1
13 " . . . . .	2	42 " . . . . .	2
14 " . . . . .	2	43 " . . . . .	2
15 " . . . . .	1	44 " . . . . .	1
16 " . . . . .	1		

3. *Day Camp*.—The number of patients at the Day Camp February 1, 1909, was 109, and the total number admitted during the year 683, making a total of 792 treated during the twelve months. At the close of the year 119 patients were registered at the camp.

The average daily attendance by months is given below:

February (1909) . . . . .	82
March . . . . .	91
April . . . . .	86
May . . . . .	94
June . . . . .	110
July . . . . .	130
August . . . . .	115
September . . . . .	102
October . . . . .	94
November . . . . .	87
December . . . . .	78
January (1910) . . . . .	68

The above represents 32,812 days of treatment and an average daily attendance for the year of 95, as com-

pared with an average daily attendance last year of 61. For the month of July the average daily attendance was 130, the largest for any month during the year. The average ratio of males to females throughout the year was approximately 2.1.

Six hundred and fifty-nine of the total 683 cases were referred from the Out-Patient Department, 17 from private physicians and 17 from miscellaneous sources. The small number coming from private physicians is explained by the fact that it is the common practice among the physicians of the community to send their patients first to the Out-Patient Department, to be referred from there to the Day Camp.

#### Stage of the disease at time of entrance.

Stage I.	13
Stage II.	180
Stage III.	488
Discharged without examination	2
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The presence of thirteen incipient cases is due to the fact that the State Sanatorium at Rutland will not receive noncitizens, and many of these residing in Boston have entered the camp.

Of those discharged during the year 1.35 per cent were regarded as "arrested" cases, 26.8 per cent as "improved," 25.65 per cent as "stationary," and 46.2 per cent as "unimproved." Considering the advanced stage of the disease in the majority of cases the above results seem satisfactory. Sixty-eight returned to work; 14 were sufficiently improved to enter Rutland; 38 were transferred to the Cottage Ward, and 17 to the hospital.

#### Table of gains or losses in weight:

Gained	365
Lost	160
Stationary	156
Not weighed	2
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A general idea of the length of treatment of the patients in the camp is given in the following summary:

Treated for 1 year or longer . . . . .	21
Treated for 6 months or longer . . . . .	91
Treated for 4 months or longer . . . . .	165
Treated for 2 months or longer . . . . .	322
Treated for 1 month or less . . . . .	267

In general the work at the camp has progressed satisfactorily and it seems more and more to justify its position of prominence in the group of institutions at Mattapan. Unquestionably a very large percentage of those at present treated in the camp should properly be in the hospital, a careful study of the list by Dr. Townsend and myself indicating that probably at least 50 per cent fall within this class. For the remainder, however, hospital residence is unnecessary, and the relatively inexpensive care furnished in the camp is entirely adequate.

But little change has been made during the year in the established routine, which was described in detail in last year's report.

## B. THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

In spite of the large number of patients treated and referred to institutions by this department during the past two years, the number of cases both old and new treated during the year just closed show a substantial increase. During the year 2,656 new patients were examined, 1,125 of whom were found to be tuberculous and 1,513 nontuberculous. The number of old cases visiting the clinic was 8,074, making a total of old and new patients of 10,703.

The above 2,656 new cases were grouped as follows:

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Tuberculous.....	482	397	101	145	1,125
Nontuberculous .....	317	317	433	446	1,513
Insufficient records.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Totals.....	799	714	534	591	2,656

A comparison of this table with those given in last year's report shows that the increase is due to the greater number of children examined, largely brought about, it seems evident, by the closer co-operation of the public school authorities.

The work has constantly broadened in scope, and in general shows a very gratifying steady growth. Notwithstanding this development, however, no additions to the facilities for work have been made since the opening of the department, and at present the conditions of crowding are almost intolerable. Unquestionably the standards of work are very materially lowered in consequence, and unless relief is afforded in some manner our work must permanently suffer.

Added evidence has frequently been at hand to indicate that the dispensary is becoming more and more the center of tuberculosis work in Boston. A constantly increasing number of patients are being referred to us for examination by the physicians of the community and the cordial relations with other hospitals and institutions have continued.

The added experience in providing institutional treatment for the various classes of consumptives places us in a position to judge more intelligently of the specific needs. Between two and three hundred patients, including all types, are referred to various institutions or otherwise cared for monthly, and the number of cases under home treatment is therefore slowly diminishing.



For the very early cases in children, and those with questionable disease, the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital at Wellesley has continued to provide a large number of beds and the results have been exceedingly gratifying. On the average, about five children are accepted each week by this institution, but the demand is considerable in excess of its capacity and some further provisions should be made for this class. All tuberculous children in the advanced stages needing treatment have been provided for in hospitals, but in some instances the disposition has not been suitable and special provisions are much needed. At present the most evident need is for beds for advanced male patients. The Day Camp possesses sufficient facilities to care for all cases found to be suitable for this form of treatment.

I cannot speak too warmly of the work of the assistant physicians and the visiting nurses in this department, and to the director, Dr. Floyd, should be given much credit for bringing the work up to its present high standard.

Dr. Sullivan and his assistant, Dr. Shay, are deserving of the highest praise for the excellent standard of work maintained in the laryngological department. It has continued to be one of the most important departments in the hospital.

A total of 2,586 new cases received a systematic examination of the nose, throat and ears during the year ending January 31, 1910. Statistics of some of the most common abnormal conditions found among these are given below:

DISEASE CONDITION.	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Laryngological, tuberculous.....	120	4.5
Nasal obstructions.....	579	22.5
Post-nasal and pharyngeal obstructions.....	1,879	34.
Carious teeth.....	1,095	42.67



As previously, it has been necessary to refer practically all operative cases to some other laryngological clinic provided with equipment for operations. The surprisingly large number of cases of nasal and post-nasal obstructions, which were by no means confined to the children, indicates very clearly the need of such provisions in the Out-Patient Department. Those needing treatment of the teeth have been to a considerable extent sent to one of the dental clinics. Nearly all of the cases with laryngeal tuberculosis have been admitted to the hospital at Mattapan and have in consequence continued under the care of this department.

The importance of the work already organized to provide treatment for and to give instructions with reference to the proper care of the teeth is strikingly shown by the very large number of those found with neglected teeth, *i. e.*, 42.67 per cent.

### C. HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

So much has been written regarding the organization of the hospital school that any detailed description seems unnecessary. Since October 12, 1909, when it was taken over from the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis by the Boston Consumptives' Hospital, there has been a most gratifying development both in numbers and the general efficiency of the work.

The medical work has been under my personal direction, Drs. Murphy and Bowditch sharing equally with me the responsibility of the regular visits. As a rule, at least four visits each week were made, and any question of treatment or policy at other times referred to one of us by telephone. By special arrangements with the Boston Board of Health all examinations of sputa and throat cultures have been made at the city laboratory. So far as it was possible to obtain a specimen, the sputum from each child was sent to the laboratory, and if negative repeated at intervals of a few weeks. A standing order requires that a throat culture shall be made in all cases of sore throat and the

child sent home until the result of the examination is known. All cases in any way suspicious of the acute exanthemata are likewise sent home and observed there until the case is definitely diagnosed noncontagious. With very few exceptions all the above cases were seen by one of the visiting physicians. To these precautions is undoubtedly due the fact that although several cases of contagious diseases have appeared not a single subsequent case has developed as a result of the first. Written instructions are in the hands of the nurse covering the treatment of all possible emergencies.

An attempt has been made to have every child given a complete physical examination at least once each month. Those cases needing examination of the nose, throat or ears are sent to the Out-Patient Department. Children with neglected teeth are referred to their own dentist, if they have one, if not, they are taken by the nurse to the Harvard Dental School for treatment.

In the work with the children in general, both in the school and the home, we have constantly sought the co-operation of the family physician if there be one.

Practically all children are referred from the Out-Patient Department. On entrance, the condition of the child is determined by one of the visiting physicians and depending upon this is placed in one of three general groups. The daily program for each of these groups is arranged with reference to the amount and character of the study, exercise and work, and graded from Class III., where no work and very little study and exercise is provided, to Class I., where the regular program of the school is followed. Further individual exceptions are also made to suit special conditions. The general program of the school is as follows:

A. M.

8.30 Children arrive, wash hands.

Breakfast.

9.00 Brush teeth.

9.15 Workers in dining room clear tables, wash and dry dishes (eleven workers after each meal for one week, *i. e.*, thirty-three children each week).

Other children in school-room.



- 9.30 Opening exercises (workers one-quarter hour late).  
 Lessons.
- 10.30 Exercises; breathing, motions, marching, ten to fifteen minutes.
- 10.45 Class room, lessons, etc.
- 11.30 Get out chairs for rest hour. Games.
- 11.45 Wash room, to prepare for dinner.  
 Workers set tables.
- P. M.
- 12.15 Dinner.
- 12.45 Brush teeth.
- 1.00 Workers in dining room, duties as above; others prepare for rest hour.
- 1.30-3.00 Rest period.
- 3.00 Temperatures taken. Exercises as in morning.
- 3.00-3.30 Chairs put away, daily records written.
- 3.30-4.00 Prepare for supper.
- 4.00 Supper.
- 4.30 Home.
- 3.00-3.30 Monday, Tuesday and Friday, shower baths.

The type and frequency of the exercise has been varied within wide limits, depending on the weather. On very cold days during the winter the routine of the day was frequently broken by very short periods of exercise, such as deep breathing, gymnastics and games. During mild weather the exercise, as will be seen from the above program, is confined to two periods daily, one at 10.30 a. m. and the other at 3 p. m. As a rule, in the late forenoon the children are allowed to play simple games under the direction of the teachers for fifteen to twenty minutes.

Each child is given a number and furnished with a chair, blanket, sleeping bag, coat, cap, mittens, overshoes, stockings and wristers, all of which bear his number. The individual is held responsible for the above articles.

Under the direction of Miss Hyams a most admirable piece of scientific study has been carried on with the diet of the pupils which should, when completed, be a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the food requirements under such conditions. The exact amount and character of the food given the children is not only very carefully regulated and recorded, but under the personal supervision of the housekeeper, who is a



trained dietitian, a group of selected pupils receive a diet which is very accurately weighed and the caloric values determined. By watching at the same time the weights and general condition of the group it is expected that more exact information regarding the food necessary for differing ages and conditions will be obtained.

The diet furnished at the school is also somewhat modified by that which the child receives at home. Each child is required to report in writing each day to the nurse a list of the food taken at home. These reports are supplemented by the home investigations of the social worker. It is surprising that so few children are found by these investigations to be receiving insufficient food at home. The majority seem to have a substantial breakfast and supper at home, and the attempt has therefore been made to supplement the home diet in such a way as to bring the total to the proper level. As an example, the menu for a week during the month of January was as follows:

*January 3.*

*Breakfast.* Cocoa, bread and butter, oatmeal.  
*Dinner.* Corned beef hash, bread, milk, rice and currant pudding.  
*Supper.* Milk, bread and butter, apple sauce.

*January 4.*

*Breakfast.* Cream toast, cocoa.  
*Dinner.* Beef stew with vegetables, bread, milk, dates.  
*Supper.* Milk, gingerbread.

*January 5.*

*Breakfast.* Cocoa, hot corn bread, syrup or butter.  
*Dinner.* Roast beef, browned potato, bread, milk, peanuts.  
*Supper.* Milk, graham crackers.

*January 6.*

*Breakfast.* Cocoa, bread and butter, farina.  
*Dinner.* Pea soup (meat cut up in it), bread, milk, apple pudding.  
*Supper.* Milk, bread and jam.

*January 7.*

*Breakfast.* Cocoa, bread and butter, oatmeal.  
*Dinner.* Fish, milk, bread.  
*Supper.* Milk, bread and butter, prunes, tapioca cream.

January 8.

*Breakfast.* Cocoa, bread and butter, stewed apricots.  
*Dinner.* Baked beans, milk bread, peanut candy.  
*Supper.* Crackers, milk.

Figured in heat units the value of such a diet has been determined as varying from 2,400 to 3,000 calories.

Coincidentally with the care of the child in the school we have attempted work designed to improve conditions in the home. A trained social worker has devoted essentially all her time to this phase of the program. Particular attention has been given by her to the diet and the conditions in the sleeping room. On the whole, the results have been most satisfactory, although the number of cases has been so great as to make it impossible for a single individual to adequately do the work.

Twenty-six children were in attendance October 12, and to January 31 fifty-one additional were admitted, making a total of seventy-seven. Arranged according to ages and sex they are as follows:

AGES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
4.....		1	1
5.....		2	2
6.....	2		2
7.....	1	1	2
8.....	6	2	8
9.....	6	1	7
10.....	9	2	11
11.....	2	5	7
12.....	6	3	9
13.....	5	4	9
14.....	2	13	15
15.....		1	1
16.....	1	2	3
	40	37	77

The diagnosis of all the members of the school is given in the following table:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Suspected.....	5	6	11
Stage I.....	21	21	42
Stage II.....	6	9	15
Stage III.....	1	2	3
Nontuberculous.....	4	2	6



The eleven suspected cases were all very weak, sickly children who gave every suggestion of being tuberculous, but who could not be proved to be actually infected. Many were from tuberculous families. Whether definitely tuberculous or merely suspected the open-air treatment is equally indicated, and in consequence all such children have been retained in the school until the condition could be shown to be non-tuberculous, when they were discharged back to the public schools. The question may naturally arise, is there not danger of the nontuberculous debilitated child contracting the disease by the intimate associations in the schoolroom and especially at meals? In answer it may be said that in the entire school during the period from October 12, 1909, to January 31, 1910, repeated examinations of the sputum in all cases where any could be obtained showed only three positive cases. Such associations as are found in the school work in the open air offer no possibilities of contagion, and any danger at meals is obviated by the system of sterilization of all dishes after each meal.

It is too early to attempt any special study of the results of treatment, but in general the children, as a rule, respond very promptly to the treatment. The improvement in the general physical condition is almost always immediate, and the teachers are convinced that in many cases, at least, there is a striking change in the mental powers also. They evidently enjoy life in the open air even in the coldest weather and none seems to suffer any hardships from the treatment. Head colds and bronchitis have been rare occurrences during the winter.

Altogether eighteen cases have been discharged, as follows:

NUMBER.	WHERE SENT.
Six (negative cases) . . . . .	To public schools.
Two . . . . .	Hospitals.
Seven arrested cases . . . . .	To public schools.
One (parents refused to allow child to attend Hospital School) . . . . .	Home.
One . . . . .	Family left city.
One . . . . .	To work.



The period covered by this report is so short, and many of the pupils have been in attendance for but a fraction of that time, that any table of gains and losses in weight seems to me of little value. In general, the weights have shown an increase in all but four instances, two of whom remained stationary and the other two lost weight.

In closing this special report, I desire to speak most warmly of the work of the physicians, nurses, teachers, and the social worker, all of whom have shown the most admirable enthusiasm, devotion and judgment.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I beg to make the following recommendations:

*First, that increased facilities be provided at the Out-Patient Department at the earliest possible date. The especial need, as previously urged, is for an operating room for the laryngological department and for examination and record rooms.*

*Second, that a working case catalogue of all consumptives in Boston be maintained at the Out-Patient Department, and that more complete cooperation with other tuberculous hospitals and agencies caring for consumptives be attempted, in order to exert a constant surveillance over them.*

*Third, that an X-ray plant be provided for both the hospital and the Out-Patient Department.*

*Fourth, that in recognition of the enormous importance of the pathological work a suitable laboratory be built for scientific work.*

*Fifth, that more cottage wards of the type already existing be built to furnish hospital accommodations for the large number of moderately advanced cases for whom none are now made or who are being treated in the Day Camp.*

*Sixth, that during the coming summer an experiment be made at Mattapan to test the value of carefully regulated work for patients.*

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN A. LOCKE,  
Chief of Staff.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Consumptives' Hospital:*

The year which has just closed has seen a steady advancement in the work of the caring for the consumptive. Ten thousand seven hundred and three patients have been treated at the Out-Patient Department, including 2,656 new patients. The nurses have made 30,609 visits divided as follows: 7,024 visits to the homes of new patients and 19,321 visits to the homes of old patients and 4,264 miscellaneous calls in connection with patients.

Four hundred and forty-six patients have been treated in beds in private hospitals as provided by law; of these, 164 have died, and 183 have been discharged to their homes in various stages of the disease.

The attendance at the Day Camp has diminished perceptibly subsequent to the opening of the State Sanatoria. The average daily attendance for the year is 95. During the year 683 have been admitted and 673 discharged.

The men's cottage was opened April 1, 1909, and remained full during the remainder of the year. Sixty-two patients have been admitted and 39 discharged.

The first ward building, completed after many delays on the part of the contractor, was opened October 26, 1909, and was filled as rapidly as patients could be transferred by ambulance. It is the feeling that this building will serve the most needy patients of the city, and those of the most advanced stages of the disease necessarily need the greatest care. One hundred and four patients have been admitted and 50 were discharged. Of these 30 have died. The high death rate in this building of itself tells the type of patient cared for and at once shows the extent of the relief given to the suffering ones.

The out-patient building at 13 Burroughs place still



presents its crowded condition and more than ever is manifest the need of enlarged quarters.

The school maintained at Franklin Park, in conjunction with the Boston School Committee, was opened October 12, 1909. This school is an experiment based on the results of the caring for 100 children. Seventy-seven children have been admitted, so far, at the school. Numbers up to 100 will be added as rapidly as suitable children can be obtained to attend the school.

The work at Mattapan has progressed as rapidly as could be expected under the varying conditions encountered. The general farm and garden work has assumed considerable importance during the year. It is my intention to carefully record the cost of production of each item in this department and after fair trial eliminate those which do not show intelligent profit.

The removal of patients from their homes to the hospital at Mattapan offers a problem of much importance because of the great distance. Horse ambulances have been utilized but are unsatisfactory from two aspects, namely, the length of time necessary for a horse to make the trip, subjecting the patient already weakened by disease to a long, weary journey; the tax on the horse is also of much importance, as the average run per trip measures from 12 to 15 miles. An automobile ambulance of such type as would insure easy riding for the patient should be obtained. By this means the time of transportation could be cut to one-third of the time now consumed. This would save much suffering for the patient. I would recommend the purchase of a White Steamer ambulance for use in the transfer of patients.

Various tables and statistics are appended which will show the work done during the year.

Acknowledgment is made to the various individuals and organizations who have cooperated and assisted us in our work during the year.

SIMON F. COX,  
*Superintendent.*



SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES' REPORT.

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The work of nurses at the Out-Patient Department has increased materially during the year. The staff of nurses has increased from twelve at the commencement of the year to eighteen at the present time.

During the year 30,609 visits have been made in the homes of patients. Four hundred sixteen patients, too ill to attend clinics, have been cared for in their homes.

The districts published in last year's report have been continued with but little change.

The work of reporting unsanitary conditions of houses, yards, alleyways, etc., has increased considerably during the year. Notices to the Board of Health requesting fumigations of houses have been sent in all cases where a consumptive patient has lived and moved away or died.

The close association and co-operation between this department and organized charity have been maintained during the year and much good work is the result of such happy relations.

The fortnightly conferences which were started at the beginning of this work have reached such enormous proportions because of the many demands from other people connected in the work that larger quarters than is afforded by the rooms at Burroughs place will be needed if these are carried through another year. A great deal of benefit has been derived from these talks and the nurses express their appreciation to the speakers who have given their time in their behalf.

Many individuals have generously given to our loan closet, and have provided many articles which are itemized elsewhere.

The health of the nurses has been unusually good throughout the year.

ELISABETH P. UPJOHN,  
*Superintendent of Nurses.*

## PATIENTS IN OUTSIDE BEDS FEBRUARY 1, 1909, TO JANUARY 31, 1910.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining February 1, 1909.....	35	34	69
Admitted during year.....	207	170	377
Totals.....	242	204	446
Discharged.....	97	86	183
Died.....	91	73	164
Totals.....	188	159	347
January 31, 1910.			
Remaining.....	54	45	99

## OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

TOTAL CASES FEBRUARY 1, 1909, TO FEBRUARY 1, 1910, 2,656.

Positive, 1,125.    Negative, 1,513.    Not Examined, 18.

*Positive, 1,125.*

Adult male . . . . .	482
Adult female . . . . .	397
	<u>879</u>

Minor male . . . . .	109
Minor female . . . . .	145
	<u>246</u>

*Negative, 1,513.*

Adult male . . . . .	317
Adult female . . . . .	317
	<u>634</u>

Minor male . . . . .	433
Minor female . . . . .	446
	<u>879</u>

DONATIONS FOR YEAR, FEBRUARY, 1909, TO FEBRUARY, 1910.

BROOKLINE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS GUILD.

Cash . . . . .	\$4	Dresses, children's . . . . .	5
Suits, women's . . . . .	2	Sweaters . . . . .	2
Suits, men's . . . . .	2	Waists . . . . .	2
Coat . . . . .	1	Garters . . . . .	4 pairs
Kimona . . . . .	1	Shoes, women's . . . . .	2 pairs
Undervests . . . . .	10	Mittens, boy's . . . . .	1 pair
Union suits . . . . .	8 pairs	Pajamas, boy's . . . . .	1 pair
Pillows . . . . .	3	Wrappers, flannelette . . . . .	3
Gloves . . . . .	2 pairs	Golf caps . . . . .	2
Petticoats . . . . .	7	Bonnets . . . . .	4
Nightgowns, flannelette . . . . .	15	Stocking caps . . . . .	4
Bed slippers . . . . .	9 pairs	Leggings, infant's . . . . .	2 pairs
Stockings, children's . . . . .	12 pairs	Bed jacket . . . . .	1
Blankets . . . . .	9 pairs	Nightshirts . . . . .	2

Six woolen hoods, Miss Mary West, Westminster Hotel.  
One dozen reclining chairs, Dr. J. J. Minot.

CHILDREN'S MISSION.

Crib . . . . .	1	Quilts . . . . .	47
Beds, children's . . . . .	2	Pillow cases . . . . .	42
Beds, adults . . . . .	3	Sheets . . . . .	51
Mattresses . . . . .	3	Bed spreads . . . . .	4
Pillows . . . . .	5	Mackintoshes . . . . .	9
Blankets . . . . .	29		

INTERNATIONAL NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

Undervests . . . . .	8	Union suits . . . . .	5
Sweaters . . . . .	2	Bed socks . . . . .	16 pairs
Stockings . . . . .	3 pairs	Nightshirts . . . . .	2
Petticoats . . . . .	11	Nightgowns . . . . .	4
Flannel sacks . . . . .	3		

A FRIEND.

For needy patients, \$20.

A FRIEND.

Winter suit . . . . . 1

A FRIEND.

Nightgowns . . . . .	2	Shoes . . . . .	1 pair
Stockings . . . . .	4 pairs	Rubbers . . . . .	1 pair
Child's dress . . . . .	1	Underclothing for child.	
Children's toys.			



## MRS. SPINNEY, 10 DITSON STREET, DORCHESTER.

Sweater . . . . .	1	Bedroom slippers . . . . .	1 pair
Shirts . . . . .	9	Bed socks . . . . .	1 pair
Drawers . . . . .	7 pairs	Overshoes . . . . .	1 pair
Vests . . . . .	4	Shoes . . . . .	2 pairs
Trousers . . . . .	1 pair	Pillows . . . . .	4 pairs
Shawl . . . . .	1	Blankets . . . . .	2 pairs
Bath robe . . . . .	1	Numerous collars, ties and	
Slippers . . . . .	1 pair	cuffs.	

## MRS. PHELPS, BROOKLINE.

Dresses, women's . . . . .	2	Underwear, child's . . . . .	1 set
Shoes, children's . . . . .	3 pairs	Stockings . . . . .	10 pairs
Hats, children's . . . . .	2	Baby dresses . . . . .	4
Suits, children's . . . . .	2	Baby coats . . . . .	2

## INVALID AID.

One iron cot and mattress. | One cot bed and outfit at \$7.50.

For car fares, \$4, a friend.

Magazines, Miss Purdon, Brush Hill road, Milton.

Magazines, Miss Putnam, 557 Fifth street, South Boston.

Magazines, Mr. John F. Dever, 56 Mt. Pleasant avenue, Roxbury.

Two dozen woolen wristers, three woolen scarfs, one pair long woolen stockings, Mrs. Swan, Milton, Mass.

One blue cloth coat, one woolen shawl, Mrs. C. H. Williams, Milton, Mass.

One fur robe, Mrs. Peter C. Brooks, 2 Deerfield street, Boston.

Magazines, Mrs. J. M. Daley, 1119 Adams street, Dorchester.

Twenty-eight books, a friend.

Magazines, J. A. C. Norris, 8 Beacon street, Boston.

# FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

## SCHEDULE I.

### Detail of Expenses.

#### ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

Salaries, officers and clerks . . . . .	\$7,321 34	
Office expenses . . . . .	897 17	
Stationery . . . . .	279 43	
Telephone and telegraph . . . . .	172 09	
	<hr/>	
Total administration expenses . . . . .		\$8,670 03

#### PROFESSIONAL CARE OF PATIENTS.

Salaries and wages . . . . .	\$6,720 38	
Equipment for nurses and doctors . . . . .	25 80	
Apparatus and instruments . . . . .	35 87	
Medical supplies . . . . .	2,691 87	
Alcohol and liquors . . . . .	68 71	
Laboratory . . . . .	13 76	
Out-Patient Department:		
Salaries . . . . .	\$21,281 40	
Supplies . . . . .	15,505 90	
	<hr/>	
		36,787 30
School:		
Salaries . . . . .	\$662 61	
Supplies . . . . .	562 47	
	<hr/>	
		1,225 08
Patients in hospitals . . . . .	39,244 64	
	<hr/>	
Total professional care of patients . . . . .		86,813 41

#### DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

Farm:		
Salaries . . . . .	\$1,932 00	
Supplies . . . . .	2,292 84	
	<hr/>	
		\$4,224 84
Housekeeping:		
Salaries . . . . .	\$1,565 40	
Supplies . . . . .	1,526 32	
	<hr/>	
		3,091 72
Kitchen:		
Salaries . . . . .	\$697 14	
Supplies . . . . .	352 61	
	<hr/>	
		1,049 75
Laundry . . . . .	1,401 51	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward . . . . .	\$9,767 82	\$95,483 44

<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$9,767 82	\$95,483 44
Steward's Department:		
Meat and fish . . . . .	3,653 08	
Groceries . . . . .	2,042 58	
Butter and eggs . . . . .	1,931 99	
Milk . . . . .	850 30	
Bread . . . . .	630 90	
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	427 60	
	<hr/>	
Total department expenses . . . . .		19,304 27

## GENERAL HOUSE AND PROPERTY EXPENSES.

Gas, ice and insurance . . . . .	\$1,406 76	
Fuel, oil and waste . . . . .	1,084 96	
Maintenance, real estate . . . . .	1,020 18	
Electric lighting . . . . .	961 50	
Maintenance, machinery and tools:		
Salaries . . . . .	\$891 16	
Supplies . . . . .	185 02	
	<hr/>	
	1,076 18	
Plumbing . . . . .	64 94	
	<hr/>	
Total general house property expenses . . . . .		5,614 52
		<hr/>
Total operating expenses . . . . .		<u>\$120,402 23</u>

## CAPITAL EXPENSES.

*School.*

Blankets, clothing, etc. . . . .	\$1,208 21	
Household, kitchen and dining room supplies, hardware and equipment . . . . .	1,065 51	
Furniture and furnishings . . . . .	357 75	
Repairs . . . . .	158 97	
Electric fixtures . . . . .	50 33	
Plumbing . . . . .	43 96	
Medical equipment . . . . .	14 66	
	<hr/>	
Total capital expenses for school . . . . .		\$2,899 39

*Out-Patient Department.*

Furniture and furnishings . . . . .	\$176 40	
Medical apparatus . . . . .	173 12	
Plumbing . . . . .	17 50	
	<hr/>	
Total capital expenses for Out-Patient Department. . . . .		367 02

*Mattapan.*

Repairs of buildings, installation of walks, etc., . . . . .	\$12,719 59	
Beds and bedding . . . . .	6,586 45	
Furniture and furnishings . . . . .	3,132 02	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	\$22,438 06	\$3,266 41



<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	\$22,438 06	\$3,266 41
Machinery . . . . .	2,193 34	
Household, kitchen and dining room supplies and equipment . . . . .	2,059 92	
Roadway and grading . . . . .	1,865 96	
Heating . . . . .	1,409 73	
Farm equipment . . . . .	1,290 20	
Medical supplies . . . . .	1,102 30	
Sewer and drain extension . . . . .	943 20	
Plumbing . . . . .	766 76	
Electric lighting and instruments . . . . .	580 37	
Water main (extension) . . . . .	315 99	
Architect's fees . . . . .	280 87	
Total capital expenses for Mattapan . . . . .		35,246 70
Grand total capital expenses . . . . .		<u>\$38,513 11</u>
Total capital and operating expenses . . . . .		<u>\$158,915 34</u>

## SCHEDULE II.

### Income.

Sale of medicines . . . . .	\$402 40	
Reimbursement for cattle destroyed . . . . .	355 00	
		<u>\$757 40</u>

## SCHEDULE III.

### Expense and Appropriation Statement for Year Ending January 31, 1910.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.		APPROPRIATION AND INCOME.	
Administration expenses.....	\$8,670 03	Appropriation.....	\$165,000 00
Professional care of patients.....	86,813 41	Income.....	757 40
Department expenses.....	19,304 27		
General house and property expenses....	5,614 52		
Total operating expenses.....	\$120,402 23		
<i>Capital Expenditures.</i>			
School capital expenses.....	\$2,899 39		
Out-Patient Department capital expenses.....	367 02		
Mattapan capital expenses....	<u>35,246 70</u>		
Total capital expenses.....	38,513 11		
Balance unexpended.....	6,842 06		
Total.....	\$165,757 40	Total.....	\$165,757 40

## SCHEDULE IV.

## Expenditure for Buildings and Equipment, 1909=10.

Balance from 1908-09 . . . . .		\$2,238 32
Furniture and household supplies . . . . .	\$1,167 64	
Heating contract . . . . .	337 15	
Architect's fees . . . . .	210 01	
Running boiler . . . . .	100 00	
Electric lighting . . . . .	50 00	
	<hr/>	1,864 80
Balance . . . . .		<u><u>\$373 52</u></u>

## SCHEDULE V.

## Hospital for Consumptives.

Balance of appropriation . . . . .	\$146,913 85
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## EXPENDITURES.

Buildings . . . . .	\$93,867 44	
Balance unexpended . . . . .	53,046 41	
	<hr/>	<u><u>\$146,913 85</u></u>



## TABLES SHOWING COST PER PATIENT PER DAY IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

### SCHOOL.

General operating expenses . . . . .	\$1,225 08
School's proportion of administration expenses . . . . .	173 40
	<hr/>
Total operating expenses . . . . .	<u>\$1,398 48</u>
Total days treatment (October 12 to November 30) . . . . .	2,086 days
Cost per patient per day . . . . .	67 cents

NOTE.—The school was open but seven weeks and did not reach the full quota of 100 children until after February. The true cost cannot be figured until the school has run a longer time.

### OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

#### Clinical Patients.

General operating expenses . . . . .	\$9,196 83
Proportion of administration expenses . . . . .	606 90
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Total operating expenses . . . . .	<u>\$9,803 73</u>
Total patients visits . . . . .	10,703
Cost per patient visit . . . . .	91½ cents

NOTE.—All the physicians are under salary and the cost per capita should not be compared with costs of other out-patient departments where the physicians are not under salary.

#### Home Visiting and Nursing.

General operating expenses . . . . .	\$27,590 47
Proportion of administration expenses . . . . .	1,820 71
	<hr/>
Total operating expenses . . . . .	<u>\$29,411 18</u>
Total home visits . . . . .	30,609
Cost per visit . . . . .	96 cents

NOTE.—\$6,049.86 included in the expense of home visits for milk sent to the homes.

### SCHEDULE SHOWING AVERAGE COST PER PERSON PER DAY AT MATTAPAN.

Day Camp:

Total general expenses . . . . .	\$25,511 63	
Proportion administration expenses . . . . .	3,849 50	
Total . . . . .		\$29,361 13

Cottage Ward:

Total general expenses . . . . .	\$6,895 04	
Proportion administration expenses . . . . .	1,040 40	
Total . . . . .		7,935 44

Ward Building:

Total general expenses . . . . .	\$2,068 51	
Proportion administration expenses . . . . .	312 12	
		2,380 63
Total . . . . .		<u>\$39,677 20</u>

Total patient days . . . . .	41,137
Average cost per patient per day . . . . .	96 cents

NOTE.— The Day Camp attendance is included in above.

### TABLE SHOWING COST FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AT MATTAPAN.

Day Camp:

Total operating expenses . . . . .	\$29,361.13
Patient days . . . . .	34,438
Cost per patient per day . . . . .	85 cents

Cottage Ward:

Total operating expenses . . . . .	\$7,935.44
Patient days . . . . .	5,469
Cost per patient per day . . . . .	\$1.45

NOTE.— This Cottage was open but eight months.

Ward Building:

Total operating expenses . . . . .	\$2,380.63
Patient days . . . . .	1,230
Cost per patient per day . . . . .	\$1.94

NOTE.— This building opened October 26 and the above expense represents October 26 to November 30. The wards were filled as rapidly as patients could be taken by ambulance.

### TABLE SHOWING COST OF PROVISIONS PER PERSON PER DAY.

Total cost of provisions at Mattapan . . . . .	\$13,761.29
Total patient and officer days . . . . .	46,893
Cost of food per person per day . . . . .	29 cents

NOTE.— The total farm cost is included as a food cost.



# COST PER PATIENT PER DAY IN BEDS HIRED IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

Patients in hospitals:

Cost at different rates per week . . . . .	\$39,244 64
Proportion of administration expenses . . . . .	867 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$40,111 64</u>

Average cost per patient per day . . . . . \$1.10

NOTE.— These patients are treated in beds in private hospitals and in the majority of cases laundry is not included.











